

VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

—BY THE—
VIRGINIAN AND PLOT PUBLISHING
COMPANY.

100 FOLK VIRGINIAN AND DAILY PILOT.
(Consolidated March, 1893.)

Entered at the Postoffice at Norfolk,
Va., as second-class matter.

OFFICE: PILOT BUILDING,
CITY HALL AVENUE,
NORFOLK, VA.

OFFICERS: A. H. GRANDY, President;
M. GLENNAN, Vice-President; W. S.
WILLIAMS, Treasurer; JAMES E. ALLEN,
Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: A. H.
Grandy, M. Glennan, L. D. Starke, Jr.,
T. W. Shotton, H. W. Shultice, James E.
Allen, D. E. Donovan.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

The VIRGINIAN-PILOT is delivered to
subscribers by carriers in Norfolk and
adjacent territory, by mail, for 10
cents per week, payable to the carrier.
By mail, to any place in the United
States, postage free:
DAILY, one year - \$5.00
" six months - 3.00
" three months - 1.50
" one month - .50

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements
inserted at the rate of 75 cents a
square, first insertion; each subsequent
insertion, 40 cents, or 20 cents, when in-
serted every other day. Contractors are
not allowed to exceed their space or ad-
vertise other than their legitimate busi-
ness, except by paying specially for the
same.

Reading Notices invariably 20 cents per
line first insertion. Each subsequent in-
sertion is 10 cents.

No employee of the Virginian-Pilot Pub-
lishing Company is authorized to contract
any obligation in the name of the com-
pany, or to make purchases in the name
of the same, except upon orders signed by
the PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.

In order to avoid delays, on account of
personal absence, letters and all commu-
nications for THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT
should not be addressed to any individual
connected with the office, but simply to
THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT PUBLISHING
COMPANY.

TWELVE PAGES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899.

AN ABSURD SYSTEM AND A CAUSE.

So absurd a banking system as our
National banking system never cursed
any other people—Richmond Times.

That is so; for though the free-bank-
ing, red-dog, shipplaster system you
advocate might be quite as bad as this
we now have, it would not be half as
absurd. And it is the gross and pre-
posterous absurdity of the system
which makes it so strange that any
sensible government or people can
tolerate it, and actually extend it,—
making it more and more absurd and
injurious. The absurdity of the sys-
tem, as glaring, egregious and atrocious
as it is, is not at all greater than its
outrageous extortion and oppression;
and yet there is the Hill bill in the
House of Representatives, likely to be-
come law, though it actually magnifies
all the absurdities of the system and
intensifies its evils.

If any Representative or Senator in
Congress, who advocates or votes for
the Hill bill, should be met on his re-
turn home by a committee of his con-
stituents, and asked if he did not see
the amazing absurdity of that measure
and its wicked designs, he could not
answer in the negative without convict-
ing himself of idiocy; and the only de-
fence he could put up would be that
he desired to see what fools the peo-
ple are, or how much they will stand,
by pushing the experiments of this
banking and currency system as far as
possible.

It is almost impossible to believe that
the people do not comprehend this sys-
tem, which has been on their backs so
long; and yet they endure and suffer
it. Would they, could they, be so pa-
tient, if they understood it? Still, there
are so many reputable persons, jour-
nals, concerns and influential authori-
ties engaged assiduously in the disre-
putable business of deceiving and mis-
leading the people—in throwing dust
into their eyes, and pulling the wool
over them—that it may be some trust-
ing people, who do not inform them-
selves, nor think for themselves, are
made to believe that black is white,
and white, black. But the wrath of
these dupes may be dangerous when
they learn how they have been fooled,
and for what purposes.

Here is the Richmond Times itself,
which confesses and proclaims the ab-
surdity and curse of the existing bank-
ing system that has imposed our con-
tracted currency upon us for its benefit,
actually trying to explain the evils of
contraction as due to something else,
and the evils themselves to be bless-
ings. Hear it:

"Business competition has been so
sharp that the brightest minds in the
country have been directing their in-
vestigations towards the solution of the
great problem of the age—to how to
make the best possible thing at the
lowest possible cost. Prices have fallen
because we have learned economics
that we never knew before. Profits will
be smaller, but the volume of busi-
ness will be correspondingly larger,
which means that the consumer will
get more for his money."

Of course competition for money has
grown more money has become
scarcer and more valuable, with the
natural result that labor, production
and property have been and are offer-
ing more and more of themselves to ob-
tain it. That is the explanation of
political economy and of the science of
finance, as well as that of common
sense. And moreover, it is precisely
what everybody sees before his eyes, if

not in his own experience. And yet the
Times bamboozles itself and seeks to
bamboozle its readers with what we
have quoted. "The consumer will get
more for his money," as the Times says,
no doubt; but what does that mean?
We are all consumers; and the experi-
ence of many centuries has taught us
this plain lesson: that when we get
more for our money than usual, we too
must give more than usual for money.
Of what we have to offer in exchange:
labor, production, property,—what not.
All fall down before the bon-construc-
tor, and are swallowed up by the
Great Consumer of all—money! Pro-
duction and property cease to be
wealth, and money controls, masters
and owns all things, and, in the end,
everybody! It is a usurper that rules
with cruel rapacity, and it must be
dethroned and put in manacles at hard
labor, to serve us.

But the Times takes too narrow a
view of the matter. Forty years be-
fore the war between the States,—ay,
up to ten years before that war, the
cost of living for rich and poor was
half what it now is, or even less; and
many things were as cheap as they are
to-day, and in some cases cheaper.
Look to your histories and statistical
records, and you will see that this was
so. In some cases, commodities never
had been any higher; in some cases
they had been even lower. But over a
half-century has elapsed since those
good old, quiet, slow-going days; and
we have had a great internal war of
some years' duration, and a war with
Spain. But it was the internal war of
four years in length which broke up
the old log-trot of our lives, over-
flowed us with money, raised wages,
prices and values, and introduced us to
a business and a life that must have an
abundance of money. Before the war
prevailing wages, prices and values
were easily accounted for; the causes
were on the surface and undisputed,
and it was rare that anything occurred
(like the breaking of the old United
States Bank) to occasion great changes.

But since the war, with a new busi-
ness and a new life, based upon and
developed by a plenty of money, never
known before, we find ourselves in a
money famine! By the insidious in-
fluence of the national banks (who
wanted room for their lent notes), large
quantities of greenbacks and other
Treasury notes were withdrawn from
circulation; then, by the same influence
and that of capitalists, came the sud-
den and secret demonetization of silver
—practically destroying half our
money-metal and half our metallic
money and currency at a blow; and
now here is the Hill bill, which, in
effect, will sweep all currency—the re-
maining greenbacks and other Treas-
ury notes, all silver dollars, and every-
thing else—out of the way of the banks
and their loans in bank-notes. Gold is
nominally left; but it cannot and will
not circulate; nor will the gold notes
do so, because they will be gobbled up
for their gold by the banks and others,
as soon as issued.

All that has been and is the efficient
cause of the great scarcity of money
which even the Richmond Times has
acknowledged. There has been no
other cause relating to the currency
capable of accomplishing the result;
and no other cause relating to the hard-
times that have ensued has occurred
but the money-scarcity with which
hard times have any rational, logical
or possible connection as consequences.
This is no case of "post hoc, propter
hoc," as the Times relies on. Not
at all. Cause and effect were never
more closely joined. It is a drought,
causing a scarcity of rain, with ensu-
ing failure of crops and other evils,
making breadstuffs scarce and high,
and general calamity. And one has
more reason to urge that a general
drought in the United States will prove
beneficial to the people than he has to
maintain that the contraction of the
currency has proved a blessing, instead
of the curse it is; for money represents
everything; and nothing can abound to
good results where it is lacking. All is
barren, if one has no money to buy
with.

THE PARABLE OF THE UNJUST STEWARD.

There were people under a wicked
ruler, who were sorely oppressed and
persecuted, inasmuch that they fled to
a far wilderness, where they might
have some peace, and enjoy a full
measure of civil and religious liberty.
These people prospered in the new land,
and, despite many difficulties and hard-
ships, grew numerous and wealthy, so
that they required a steward to take
care of their general affairs and their
common treasury. All went well for
many years; prosperity and happiness
abounded.

But the great wealth of the land and
people inflamed the cupidity and covet-
ousness of the wicked, and certain cun-
ning ones, professing great love for
the people and their steward and a great
desire to take public burdens upon
themselves, to relieve the steward and
benefit the people, besought the steward
to permit them to assist him with
the people's money. They would be so
happy to advise and aid him; and, in-
deed, they would gladly take the whole
trouble of the money upon themselves,
without charging anything for their
services as go-betweens, middle-men
and intermediaries with the people.

Now, as the people multiplied, a vast
deal of money and currency was re-
quired for public and private business,
and a great amount was needed an-
nually to pay what were called taxes
to the steward, to enable him to ful-
fill his functions as general agent and

trustee. But the steward had grown
old in long service, and had become
tired, weary and careless in office, long-
ing for rest, yet desiring to retain his
place and its power, salary and per-
quisites. He therefore lent a willing
ear to these men who volunteered to
share his labors and responsibilities so
generously; and he made them his fis-
cal agents with the people, who did not
demur, as they relied on his integrity,
wisdom and experience in affairs. Be-
sides, he required security of these
agents; but the people failed to see that
he made them sureties for these agents
by supplying them with a preferred in-
vestment in their untaxed and gold-
interest bearing bonds, which still paid
interest in unabated measure to the
agents though deposited with the stew-
ard as securities.

Nor did the easily deluded people see
at first that they really supplied the
currency which the agents so kindly
lent them, on good security, at from 6
to 12 per cent, a year. But they finally
discovered that the steward had enter-
ed into contracts with these men
whereby he not only paid them full
gold interest on their securities, but
issued them without charge 90 per cent.
of the amount of these securities in
guaranteed notes, to be lent to the peo-
ple (their own currency), on the best
security, at heavy rates of interest. The
steward had theretofore issued a cur-
rency of the people's, called greenbacks,
legal-tenders and other paper obliga-
tions of the people, signed by the stew-
ard; and the people had also enjoyed
the free and unlimited coinage of their
own gold and silver, supplemented with
the bills of their own local banks. But
the steward, under the blandishments
and representations of his fiscal agents,
agreed to withdraw all the notes he had
issued to and for the people (the green-
backs, &c.), to allow the local banks
to issue no bills, to stop the free coin-
age of silver, withdraw all silver coin,
or discredit it, so as to leave no com-
petitor with the currency he had fur-
nished his agents. Gold was left; but
only because it never circulated, and
could be used as a delusion and a snare
—as a bit of cheese is used as bait to
catch rats and mice.

This insidious scheme—to make the
people furnish an exclusive currency,
free, to these fiscal agents, on bonds
of the people as securities, the agents
still to draw full interest in gold on the
bonds from the people, and lend the
people their own notes, guaranteed by
themselves, at heavy rates of interest,
on the best security—was not divulged
at first to general knowledge; and its
egressions and preposterous terms were
so incredibly unjust to the people and
so enormously in favor of the agents,
or intermediaries, that it was difficult
to make the people believe that their
trusted steward had so betrayed them
and their interests. But, alas, it was
too true; and when efforts were made
for popular relief, it was found that
the steward had so committed himself
and the people to the snares and toils
of the Mammon of unrighteousness,
that there was no breaking loose with-
out a revolution. The steward, it was
disclosed, could neither obtain nor keep
any gold, without the consent of his
agents, though obliged to have it, in
default of silver; nor could the people
obtain any currency, though compelled
to have it, except from these agents.
In default of all other currency with-
drawn or destroyed, to give these
agents and their free notes the mono-
poly of our medium of circulation
and exchange.

So the unjust steward and his agents
robbed the people, right and left, until
the people, tired of being SKINNED
ALIVE AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE,
kicked, went on a strike, and great was
the tribulation of those days.

A PATRIOTIC REVIVAL NEEDED.

It is high time for a change in many
things; and the people must make these
changes next year, unless they are con-
tent to go on from bad to worse, and
are willing henceforth to have their
elections and all their public affairs
dominated and controlled by fraud and
money, to the subversion of popular lib-
erty and the general welfare.

Better times are necessary.
Homestead elections are required, not
only of U. S. Senators, but of all pub-
lic officers, from President and Repre-
sentatives, Councilmen and Supervisors,
to Treasurers and Constables.
"Death on Rats" must be employed, if
no other remedy can be found.

There's McKinley, President, a whirl-
ing and weathercock of tin in the
hands of his managers. Let's have a
man next time; no man's man, but a
people's man.

Hanna: who carries the country in
his pocket. Even the Republican party
should be ashamed of him.

Alger: Faugh! there is an odor of em-
balméd beef in the air. "An ounce of
cinct, good apothecary, to sweeten our
imaginings."

Gage, of Chicago—from Chicane; who
has made the Treasury a broker's of-
fice.

A war for freedom, emancipation and
deliverance, turned into an expedition
of aggression, conquest and loot.

Gessier's cap hoisted in Cuba, and
even Gomez required to bow bald-head-
ed to it!

American liberty transformed into
despotism, and Cubans and Philippines
already longing for the return of Span-
ish rule!

Aguinaldo requited with contempt
and neglect; Gomez and Garcia insulted
and humiliated!

Even the hospitable and enthusiastic
Porto Ricans disgusted with the ar-
rogant domination of Hanna's pets!

Military and Naval merit and distinc-

tion pursued with malignant spite and
jealousy by the whole Washington
Stag!

Truth suppressed and persecuted!
Lying and perjury exalted!

A flagitious administration of the War
Department, in collusion with a base
brood of contractors and purveyors, to
be screened from exposure at any cost
and hazard, and anyone in Federal ser-
vice daring to tell the facts, even un-
der oath, to be ruined, if possible.

Commissions multiplied to shift Ex-
ecutive responsibility, to cover admini-
strative inefficiency, mistake and mal-
feasance!

A victorious army treated worse than
Turks treat stray dogs!

Buzzard's rations furnished sick and
wounded soldiers!

Embalmed and mummied commis-
saries purchased by wholesale for the
troops.

Camps established and even hospitals
located where health and cleanliness
were impossible and where the most
necessary appliances were not supplied,
nor any precautions taken against foul-
ness and disease!

The sick were placed on the ground,
often without tents, surgeons (or doc-
tors), nurses, medicines, proper food,—
sick and wounded being subjected to
experiences to which no decent man
would subject his enemy's hounds!

An enormous and increasing standing
national debt, to be payable only in
gold, though contracted in "coin," and
mostly lent in depreciated paper at
par! See Hill bill.

A standing regular army of 100,000
men for aggression abroad and suppres-
sion at home, under the control and di-
rection of Alger, or some other crea-
ture of Hanna & Co., to cost an im-
mense sum annually, which must be
paid by the people of this country who
do not want them, and to whom they
are intended as, not merely a menace,
but as a bloody terror, on the least
pretext!

These are but a few of the signs of
the times. Are they not enough to show
that we need a change of men, of mea-
sures, of party and policy? Oh, for a
revival of the patriotic American spirit
of our fathers! That only can save our
country and its liberties from the grip
of wealth and the chains of a ruthless
imperialism.

BEGGARS AHORSEBACK.

It used to be our proudest boast, and
a true one, too, that the humblest citi-
zen in the land could not be wronged
without redress; and we said that the
oppression of the meanest man among
us is the oppression of all. None were
so high as to be exempt from law; and
none so low as to be beyond its care.
In matters of right and liberty, the
General and the private soldier, the
President of the Union and the street
pauper, were all on a perfect equality.

But what do we see now? All the
powers, resources and influences of
government employed arbitrarily, un-
justly, cruelly, viciously and despotically
to screen or elevate rascals, and to
malign and crush our best citizens and
officers. Truth is peremptorily forbid-
den, witnesses threatened and bullied,
wrong defended and protected, and
right is an outcast and an outlaw.

And this is only the beginning of an
absolute reign of unscrupulous power.
The men in authority are incapable of
comprehending or feeling the principles
and sentiments of American freedom
and independence; they are moral and
intellectual beggars on horse-back; and
they are riding the country to the devil
with whip and spur.

A GREAT EXAMPLE.

Gen. Miles has his faults as a man
(who has not 2); he may not be a great
soldier; but he is a good citizen, faith-
ful, patriotic and brave; and he has set
a grand example that every true Ameri-
can should be eager to emulate. HE
HAS TOLD THE TRUTH AND

SHAMED THE DEVIL—THE DEVIL
IN POWER. And he has done this
frankly, freely and fully, despite the
frowns and muttered threats of ras-
cals in authority over him; and when
his honor, fortune and rank as a sol-
dier depended upon these treacherous
creatures of fraud, bribery and cor-
ruption. He gave this pestiferous ad-
ministration its coup de grace when he
made his revelations about the em-
balméd beef, and the canned refuse of
"beef-extract" factories, furnished the
citizen-soldiers of this Republic; and
he made it morally impossible for Mc-
Kinley, Alger & Co. to be foisted upon
us again next year,—whatever the
Hanna combine may do. MCKINLEY,
AT ANY RATE, IS DONE FOR!

Of course, the vilest spirit of malice
and revenge is rife at Washington to
wreak its wrath on Gen. Miles.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

TWO MORE TRUSTS.

Hardly a day passes without the an-
nouncement of the formation of a new
Industrial Trust. On Thursday last was
heralded the birth of two more of these
combinations in restraint of trade—the
Kentucky Distilling and Warehouse
Company, with a capital of \$32,000,000,
and the American Pottery Company,
with a capital of \$40,000,000. As the
Government of the United States is a
partner in the whiskey business, with
the share of \$1.10 on every gallon of an
article which costs 20 cents to produce,
the successful organization of a Whiskey
Trust under the internal revenue
laws is no easy matter, in view of the
great encouragement to contraband dis-
tilling given by the high tax. The regu-
lar distillers may combine as much as
they please to regulate prices, but the
product of the moonshiners will have
no small influence in the market.

The American Pottery Trust, which
is designed to absorb all the crockery
concerns east and west of the Alleghen-
ies, will owe its success, if not its ex-
istence, to the Dingley tariff. But for
the increased rates of duty foreign
crockery could be imported to redress
the balance in favor of American con-
sumers in every attempt to raise
against them the prices of the domestic
articles. When the Trenton pottery man-
ufacturers were clamoring before the
Committee on Ways and Means for
more protection for their products they
were much less concerned about the
danger of foreign competition than
about the means of monopolizing the
home market. The Dingley tariff gives
them the protection they sought, and
the American Pottery Trust has risen
to harass and despoil American con-
sumers.

A GALLANT SOUTHERNER.
(Baltimore Sun.)
The announcement of the sudden
death from apoplexy of Colonel Wil-
liam C. Smith, of the First Tennessee
Regiment, while leading his command
on the firing line in the battle at Ma-
nila Sunday last, will occasion profound
regret among his friends, particularly
his native State, Virginia, and his
adopted State, Tennessee. Colonel
Smith was born in Petersburg, Va., and
was a son who did honor to the Cock-
ade City. He was a Confederate sol-
dier of approved courage. He was se-
verely wounded at the Battle of the
Wilderness, and was color bearer at the
battle of the Crater, and while the flag-
staff was cut in several places the col-
ors never were down. After the war
Colonel Smith won fame as an archi-
tect at Nashville. The Vanderbilt
University and many other fine build-
ings were designed by him. When the
war with Spain began he was made
colonel of the First Tennessee Regi-
ment by Governor Taylor in recognition
of his ability and courage, and before
the regiment sailed from San Francisco
for Manila it had attained an excel-
lent condition of proficiency.

TIME TO STOP BIRD MURDER.

Speedy action is urged on Congress
in extending the power of the Fish
Commission, so that it shall have au-
thority for the preservation of our birds.
The protectors cannot begin their work
too soon. A campaign against the ig-
norance and heartlessness that have de-
stroyed millions of our winged friends
cannot be much longer delayed, and
measures for saving their lives by force
may yet be needed. Though we are ab-
sorbed by the situation in the Philip-
pines and by the problems that con-
front us in Cuba, Porto Rico and Ha-
waii, the saving of the birds is a thou-
sand times more important than our
late war and all the results that have
come from it. Even without birds this
earth would become a prey to insects
and green things would be stripped
from the land. Farming would be pos-
sible only at an immense expense, no ar-
tificial means could keep down the in-
crease of the worms and beetles and
grubs and flies that already damage
the crops to a fearful extent, and ex-
istence would become a struggle. In-
deed, it is said that women who have
so long enjoyed a credit for tenderness
and consideration, should have coun-
tenanced this damnable slaughter of
our birds.

THE PAPER TRUST.

(New York Journal of Commerce.)
A circular issued by the Paper Trust,
July 15th last, and based upon infor-
mation furnished by the officers of the
International Paper Company, showed
that the company was making a profit
of \$10 per ton on its product. A mill put-
ting out 100 tons a day for 300 days in
a year, then, would make 30,000 tons
and clear a profit of \$300,000, which
would be 50 per cent, on a price of val-
uation of such a mill if it were equip-
ped with new machinery and 10 per
cent, if it were capitalized at three
times the real value of the compara-
tively valueless property.

Immediately after the Paper Trust
was formed it advanced the prices of
paper. In three cases it raised the price
\$10 a ton, and the average increase is \$5
a ton, on a daily output of 1,420 tons,
equal to an increased tax of \$2,130,000. If
the government had levied such a tax
upon newspapers and books the people
of the United States would have risen
in indignation and compelled Congress
to remove the burden. But Congress
does not take the money for public
purposes; it merely authorizes the
members of the Paper Trust to take
this money for their private use, and
the fact that they are being unreason-
ably taxed escapes the attention of the
readers of newspapers and books.

Ames, Brownley & Hornthal MONTICELLO CORNER.

The active interest manifested in our
clearing sale last week of cloths, blank-
ets, wool, cotton and feather goods, in-
dicates the reality of our advertisement
and a keen appreciation of unusual
values.

This is Your Opportunity.

81k Cored Wool Health Quilts, former
price \$30.00, \$2.50.
81k Cored Elderdown Quilts, former
price \$12.50, \$3.50.
11-4 All-wool Blankets, former price \$5,
\$2.50.
12-4 All-wool Blankets, former price \$6,
\$3.50.
11-4 All-wool Extra Weight and Finish,
former price \$7.50, \$3.50.

Lower Grades Proportionately as Cheap.

Special attention has been given our
housekeeping department.

Full Size Extra Weight Marseilles
Quilts, \$2.50.
Table Linens, Napkins, Doilies, Towels,
Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Wash
Cloths and Bureau Scarfs offer special at-
tractions.

A visit to our Suit Department will
give you new ideas and a very handsome
suit at a moderate price. The superior
cut and select style are the attractive
features.

Dress Goods Dress Goods

BLACK AND COLORED.

The latest season's novelties. We only
ask that you see our stock before buy-
ing elsewhere.
OLD PHONE NO. 47. NEW PHONE NO. 82.

Special Bargains

Will be offered in the stock of
goods removed to my new store
on Monday morning, Galeta
Cloths, Gingham, about 20
pieces of Check Muslins, Colored
and White Canton Flannels,
Curtain Scrim, Remnants of
Sateens, Calicoes, Percales, all
colors, Cheese Cloths, Cotton
Crepons, French and Scotch
Flannels, Dress Goods, &c.
Children's, Ladies' and Gents'
Winter Underwear must be sold
out at once. Come if you would
save money.

C. E. JENKINS

MONTICELLO HOTEL

Joseph Brown.

Stock-taking Incidentals.

Will tell you something
about them in to-morrow's is-
sue. Interesting reading they'll
prove.

Shirting Prints.

Some thousands of yards in
clean, fresh, full pieces (not
short lengths) standard goods
—go on sale to-day at 4 cents
the yard.
Cheap?
Joseph Brown, 220 Main St.

L. H. WHITEHURST,

SUCCESSOR TO
Whitehurst & Dozier,

Respectfully announces to his friends and
the public generally that he will be open
in a few days at the

OLD STAND, No. 336 Main St.,

WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

—AND—

NOTIONS,

AS WELL AS ANY OTHER ARTICLE

USUALLY KEPT IN A

First-Class Dry Goods House.

I also desire to state that my aim shall
be in the future as in the past to please
my friends and customers, to whom I
take this method of returning my grate-
ful acknowledgments for the patronage
extended to me throughout the long
years I have been engaged in the dry
goods business, covering a period of
twenty-six years.

L. H. WHITEHURST,

Successor to WHITEHURST & DOZIER,
1894.